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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

There is no room for a second or a third class buttermaker in a creamery.

A plan is being talked up of starting a new creamery at Leeds Junction. The plan is a good one. There is plenty of cream that can be promptly and cheaply collected at that point, and such an enterprise, well handled, could not fail of success.

A novel pump is attracting attention at the dairy school at Kingston, Ont. It was invented by D. M. McPherson, who owns and operates some 55 cheese factories in Canada. It is claimed that by the use of the pump every particle of butter can be extracted from whey.

Business is certainly waking up all around. Farmers, with others, should be planning to take advantage of the better times at hand. Don't be caught making no effort, and then complain because others have done better than yourself. It is the active man that gets there.

Waste eats up profit. There is waste in the right kinds of feeding racks and troughs are not provided. It will not do to trample under the sheep's feet costly fodder, scattered for them on unclean ground. It is true it will add to the farm manure heap, but it is too costly for this use.

The only man to fear is he who denies the right to investigate. The conditions prevailing in the farmer to-day are complex, and if any man opens a new field for operations or suggests a new line of action to cure or prevent, he is entitled to consideration and his conclusions to a fair trial. Between condemning everything and accepting everything lies the golden mean of successful practice.

In a paper read before Turner Grange at a recent meeting, by W. C. Whitman, one of the most successful dairymen in the county, stress was laid upon the importance of growing the cow feed on the farm. In this connection he gave clover a warm endorsement, and urged that it receive more attention than is generally given it. In his practice he sows clover and the grasses in early spring, without any other accompaniment, preparing the land in autumn. The clover lives through the next winter, and in this way he gets two years in clover production, instead of only one, as by the usual practice.

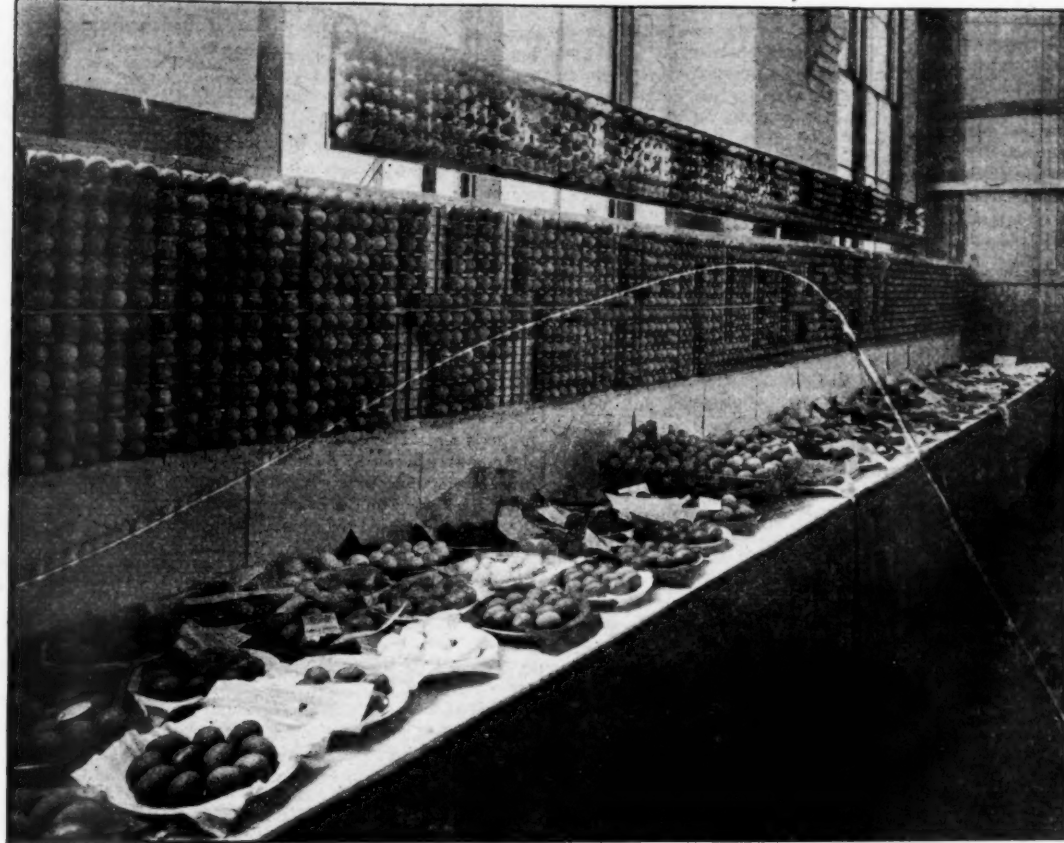
The claim of the Farmer that the numbers of cattle on the range and in the great stock regions of the interior have fallen off is shown to be a fact by the figures furnished by the Government. These Government statistics show that cattle have not been so few in numbers since 1882, and the estimate at the present time is 10,000,000 less than in 1882. This it is that is gradually and surely stifling up the price, and the movement, we firmly believe, is sure to keep on to still better figures. The day of ruinously low prices for beef has gone by for a long period. Stockmen may reasonably depend upon this, and govern themselves accordingly.

TUBERCULIN.
"I am firmly of the opinion that the tuberculin test as at present managed in this State, is a detriment to the best interests of our live-stock industry."
SECY MC KEEN.

We do not know what chicanery or what damaging use of tuberculin the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture may have cognizance of that is not the common knowledge of the farming public. In connection with the "opinion" expressed in the extract quoted above from his annual report to the board, he does not go on to show why or in what manner the use of this agent is damaging to the live-stock interests of the State. If the tuberculin test for the diagnosis of disease is working damage it certainly should be known, but the secretary of the board cannot expect stock owners to take his say-so in the matter without showing reasons clear to them why this is or can be so.

It is pretty generally believed by those well posted in stock matters that certain individuals of the veterinary profession in our State attempted to work a panic a year or two ago, among farmers and legislators, for personal gain or some other purpose equally discreditable. But the plan did not work and the principal names have since left the State under circumstances not creditable to business integrity. Certainly in this, however, tuberculin may have been involved, it cannot be charged with doing a bad job.

Tuberculin as a diagnostic agent is now endorsed by the highest veterinary authorities in this and other countries. While at first fears were entertained by some stock owners that the application of this lymph had a damaging effect upon the animal, yet this has long ago been disproved through practice and the unfounded fears have no ground left to rest upon. In fact, tuberculin is proving an invaluable agent in assisting in the important work of eradicating



Boston Poultry Show, 1899.

tuberculosis from herds of cattle. No way is now known how this can be so promptly and surely accomplished as through this agent. So long, then, as tuberculin is proving so valuable an aid in the eradication of disease, and no damage comes from its application, it does not appear how it can be "a detriment to the best interests of our live-stock industry."

Dr. Austin Peters, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Cattle Commissioners, has been gathering up the facts in regard to condition of cattle shipped to that State from New England, and his replies from sixteen Maine veterinarians show that they have tested 19,178 head of cattle for Brighton market, 180 of which reacted, or but .93 of 1% less than any other State. New Hampshire reported over 10% rejected, New York 4%, Vermont 2%. This not only supports all claims for the healthfulness of Maine cattle, but proves the efficacy of the work done in Maine, the wisdom of our law, and is a complete answer to Secy McKeen's opinion.

CLOVER HAY.
"I cut a field of clover just at its best last summer," said a dairyman a few days ago, "took great care in curing it without exposure and without the loss of any of the leaves or blossoms, and I tell you the cows like it and are pouring out the milk in large quantities."

Here is an agricultural sermon in a nutshell. No one will for a moment question the results claimed from the feeding of such fodder. It is known by all farmers that clover hay, cut in the right stage of maturity and properly cured, is the best hay fodder for growing stock of all kinds and for cows and ewes in milk of any of the farm animals. In fact, it is very nearly a perfectly balanced ration for the purposes indicated, a condition that is not found with any other of our fodder crops and which, therefore, makes this the best fodder crop grown on our farms. Pound for pound, perfectly cured clover hay contains all the most identical food nutrients, in kind and quantity, as the wheat bran which feeds everywhere so highly appreciated, and is worth as much to the feeder, save, possibly, for the reason it is in a coarser form than the bran. This is an important fact which farmers may well hold in consideration. Hay of this kind does not require a large amount of meal feed to go with it.

Why, then, does one plan this winter to grow more of this clover? The aim of every farmer should be to produce as far as practicable all the food material needed for his stock on the farm where the stock is kept. In this clover hay is found the most desirable of the food nutrients required by his stock and at the same time the most costly when purchased from the markets. Farmers are now buying freely wheat bran at eight or ten dollars a ton, really worth for feeding scarcely more—or at the most liberal estimate but a trifle more—than the clover hay referred to in the paragraph taken as a text for this article. At the same time there is no crop that can be grown to better advantage on most of our farms, and none at greater profit, than this one of clover when attention is directed to that end.

A further recommendation of this crop is that the more it is grown the richer the land becomes from which it is produced. More than any other crop known to our agriculture it fertilizes the land through its own production. This is not scientific speculation but is borne out in actual farm practice. It is not

our purpose at this time to trace out the details of how this is done. Our object now is to call attention to the superior value of clover as a fodder and urge attention to its greater production among the farmers of our State.

When giving consideration to the superior value of clover in the two directions noted it is difficult to account for the indifferent attention to the crop heretofore shown by our farmers. But it is not important to our present purpose to account for that indifference. There is already more studied attention being given to the crop, and while this perhaps has not resulted in more clover production, yet it is surely coming. The first step is to think about it, to study the problem. Among intelligent farmers the practice will be sure to follow.

We urge farmers to this winter plan out a system of practice on the farm that shall include larger and more frequent production of this valuable crop. It is easily practicable. It will involve more frequent plowing, but with that will come more abundant crops and greater profits. We urge all stock growers and dairymen to this winter give studied attention to this important matter.

MILK ABSORBING ODORS.
Prof. H. L. Russell, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has been experimenting on the absorption of odors by milk. It has been generally accepted that milk, while cooling down to the temperature of the surrounding air, after being drawn from the cow, will not take on odors; that it is only after becoming cool that it will absorb damaging odors. In order to observe whether this was true, Prof. Russell entered into a series of experiments, and claimed to have determined that milk at blood heat absorbs odors much more readily than after becoming cool.

This may or may not be important to the individual dairyman, according to his practice. Milk should be removed from the stable where it is milked as soon as practicable, not only on account of contamination, but also that it may be set for creaming while still warm. This is now well understood and generally practiced. Hence in conforming to this law requirement, all danger from surrounding odors is avoided, and a double advantage comes from the correct practice. Prof. Russell has done a good service in establishing this fact. The stations have been of untold aid in hastening on advance practice in dairy work, and are not done yet.

APPLE SCAB.
Experiments at the Ohio station have demonstrated clearly that the apple scab is the chief factor in the destruction of the apple crop and that this fungus can be kept under control by spraying. Four splendid successive crops were produced on the sprayed trees at the station while the fruit on the unsprayed trees in the same and neighboring orchards was worthless. The director, Professor Thorne, however calls attention to the fact that exhaustion of soil fertility, waste of water, and insect ravages may all cooperate with scab or other fungus growth in shortening the crop, and says: "If our orchards are again to produce the great crops of earlier days, we must in so far as possible, restore the soil conditions to those days; we must avoid the waste of water in those sections where rainfall is scanty by preventing the rain from running off the surface in such condition as to prevent rapid evaporation."

BOVINE TUBERCULIN TESTS AND THEIR RELATION TO OUR DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BY DR. GEORGE H. BAILEY, STATE VETERINARY SURGEON OF MAINE.
(Delivered before the Academy of Medicine and Science, Portland, Me., February 13, 1899.)

The Farmer is able at this time to present but a brief abstract from this able and comprehensive address, presenting as it did the scientific and practical conclusions gathered from years of experience and investigation, touching the all important question of the production of healthy milk. The subject has frequently been discussed in public, and in these columns, but its importance is not yet appreciated and the simple means of prevention of this disease not yet applied.

On March 24, 1892, Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin, Germany, read a paper before the Physiological Society of that city, in which he announced the discovery of the microbe causing this disease, and named the germ "bacillus-tuberculosis." The concluding portion of his paper is yet to be disproved. "We can with good reason say that the tubercle-bacillus is not simply one cause of tuberculosis, but its sole cause, and that without tubercle bacilli you would have no tuberculosis."

The germ, (bacillus-tuberculosis) is a parasitic vegetable micro-organism; the most minute of all recognizable germs, with perhaps the exception of that of bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia. This germ lives in the animal tissues and thrives best at a little above the normal temperature of the human body. It has great vitality, resisting heat at any temperature below 150 degrees F., moisture, drought, decay, and often all the processes of digestion. The tubercle bacilli has lived for many weeks in ice and been found equally virulent on thawing and the spores of consumptives dried on glass and formed into dust will inoculate guinea pigs four to six months afterwards.

That the disease is contagious has been recognized from the dawn of medicine to the 18th century, while the relations of the post-mortem rooms connected with metropolitan hospitals in this and other countries have shown that sixty per cent. of hospital patients who die have suffered at some time in their lives from infection, as evidenced by the characteristic lesions which have been left behind, and proving pulmonary consumption to be no more than a fragment of a great constitutional malady.

There are three methods of infection: By inhalation (breathing the germs into the lungs); by ingestion (swallowing the germ in meat or milk); and by inoculation (through a cut or wound), and while man gets his infection mostly from his fellowman, it must be distinctly understood that the breath of the tuberculous is not in itself infecting. It is the prevalent diffusion of millions of infected germs and their distribution in dust so that they can be easily inhaled that remains the great source of danger.

The test upon cattle by tuberculin is made by injecting the fluid under the skin of the neck or shoulder by means of a sterilized hypodermic syringe, two cubic-centimeters of a ten per cent. solution being used.

Among the objections raised to its employment in cattle, but few will stand the test of scientific investigation, and as experience in its use has brought a greater measure of success, unfavorable reports are becoming rare, and many reports are now acknowledging the fault was their own, and that conclusions had been reached from far too restricted

premises. I have encountered in my practice a few well advanced cases of tuberculosis that absolutely refused to show any reaction to tuberculin, where the system of the animal was so thoroughly saturated with natural tuberculin that the slight addition injected had no apparent effect, but such animals have only been tested for experimental purposes, and could have all been safely condemned by physical examination which until tuberculin was discovered was a "delusion and a snare" to all veterinarians.

It has been charged that tuberculin was too accurate, because it condemned cattle so slightly diseased they ought not to be destroyed. A cow is tuberculous, however, if but one lymphatic gland be affected, and contains the specific germ of the disease, and if tuberculous at all, she may be infectious, and such mild or latent cases are liable to assume at any time an acute type under unusual conditions, and a cow may appear to be in ideal physical condition so far as the eye could read external symptoms, while "within they are like whitened sepulchres full of dead men's bones."

In summarizing: Tuberculin may be said to be for the veterinarian what the X-ray is to the medical practitioner, that it invariably locates the presence of the disease.

A system of meat inspection should be inaugurated in this State so that the consumer can buy a piece of meat in any market in the country knowing that it has been inspected and that it did not originate from any animal diseased, or only fit to furnish meat that is suspiciously wholesome. "No embalmed beef for Maine."

The type of tuberculosis common among cattle is decidedly chronic and rarely acute, and while mankind usually shows the disease by failing health in much earlier stages than bovines, the latter fail to show external evidence of the disease until it is far advanced. Their appetite and function of digestion does not appear to be interfered with, and they readily take on flesh and produce large quantities of milk, while extensive lesions of tuberculosis are present.

Among other domestic animals that

readily contract tuberculosis are swine and poultry, while sheep, dogs, cats and rodents are more rarely affected. But the latter, one and all, take it easily when inoculated. Rats and mice also readily contract the disease from feeding in the manure of tuberculous cattle and swine, and thus carry the disease from the barn to the house. In several instances in this State, I have discovered among dairy herds where the skim milk was fed to swine, they became affected with hardly an exception, the remedy for which would be, to pasteurize all milk before being used or delivered to the creameries.

In passing to the consideration of the danger we are all more or less exposed to from milk, which is the great food product of the human race, I realize the impossibility of giving the subject even a fair treatment in the time allotted, in following the handling of milk from the time it leaves the udder of the cow until it reaches the consumer. Maine produces approximately 60,000,000 gallons of milk a year, about 33 per cent. of which is appropriated by the creameries. Milk as it exists in the udder of a healthy cow is practically sterile, but when it reaches the consumer contains a large number of living germs. The great source of bacterial contamination of the milk is the cow herself, but the farmer rarely appears to feel it necessary for him to keep his cows as clean as he does his horse. The soiled clothing and unwashed hands of ordinary farm hands also largely contribute to introduce into the milk either during or after milking, the germs of typhoid fever, cholera, diphtheria or scarlet fever, while the water supply of many dairies used for washing milk cans and other utensils is often contaminated with the surface drainage of barnyards and cesspools, all tending to the same result; until bacteriologists have declared that milk is the most unclean product that enters the laboratories.

Milk is a splendid media for bacteria which multiply very rapidly, and a great part of the impurities found in milk get into it after it is drawn, and before it leaves the stable; and this may well be regarded as the critical time in the history of dairy products; the milk pail becoming the connecting link between the setting around the well-curbs, and in drinking troughs, to "cool off."

We live not upon what we eat, but upon what we digest; and blood and muscle, bone and tendon, brain and nerve—are built from the nutritive ingredients of food, and milk contains all the classes of nutrients—protein, fats, carbohydrates and mineral matters in more nearly the proper proportion to serve as a complete food than any other food material.

Practically the danger from the ingestion of raw milk, only exists for persons who use it as their sole or principal food; invalids and young children who should receive proper nourishment at the start of life to enable them to develop into a perfect maturity. Dr. Gordon has recently said, "Give acute diseases a pail of water, a pail of milk, and time, and in nine cases out of ten they will get well themselves." How important then it becomes to have pure milk at a time when it is the routine practice of many physicians to place patients upon milk diet, during convalescence from nearly all acute diseases, when by reason of lowered vitality, they present the most favorable conditions for the implantation of pathogenic germs.

The prime conditions, then, to secure pure milk are to demand the product of sound cows, and that these cows are kept clean, the milk as soon as drawn to be reduced to a temperature below 50° F. until pasteurized or consumed. I know that these conditions are much more easily demanded than enforced, but the "cold facts" which are in possession of our State and local "Boards of Health" as well as the Cattle Commission, in regard to the unsanitary conditions of many of our farms and dairies, should be known and recognized by our

Representatives at Augusta, as furnishing abundant proof for the need of more accurate information upon this subject, until the hygienic-conditions of milk production are thoroughly well known and accepted by those responsible for the promotion and protection of the public health. A system of dairy inspection should be developed, which will guard against filth, as well as all pathogenic germs; that will enable us to drink a glass of milk with as little misgiving as we do a glass of Poland water, in all well regulated households. If the commendable move made by the Portland "Board of Health" last season, to purify the milk supply of this city, had been reversed, and if instead of attempting the enforcement of tuberculin tests or physical examinations, among the dairy herds, they had commissioned their assistants to cleanse the Augean stables, and ordered a rigid inspection of the hygienic condition of the stables, utensils and environments of the cattle, much more satisfactory results would have been reached.

Every cow should have one thousand cubic feet of air, and this is too little unless there is abundance of ventilation. Abundance of air means abundance of oxygen; it also means the scattering and dissipation of germs, and volatile excretions from the body. No animal can long remain healthy without reasonable physical exercise and sunshine, and the modern idea, that the cow gets all the exercise she needs "chewing her cud," is not in accord with the great law of animal life that use begets strength, and idleness disease.

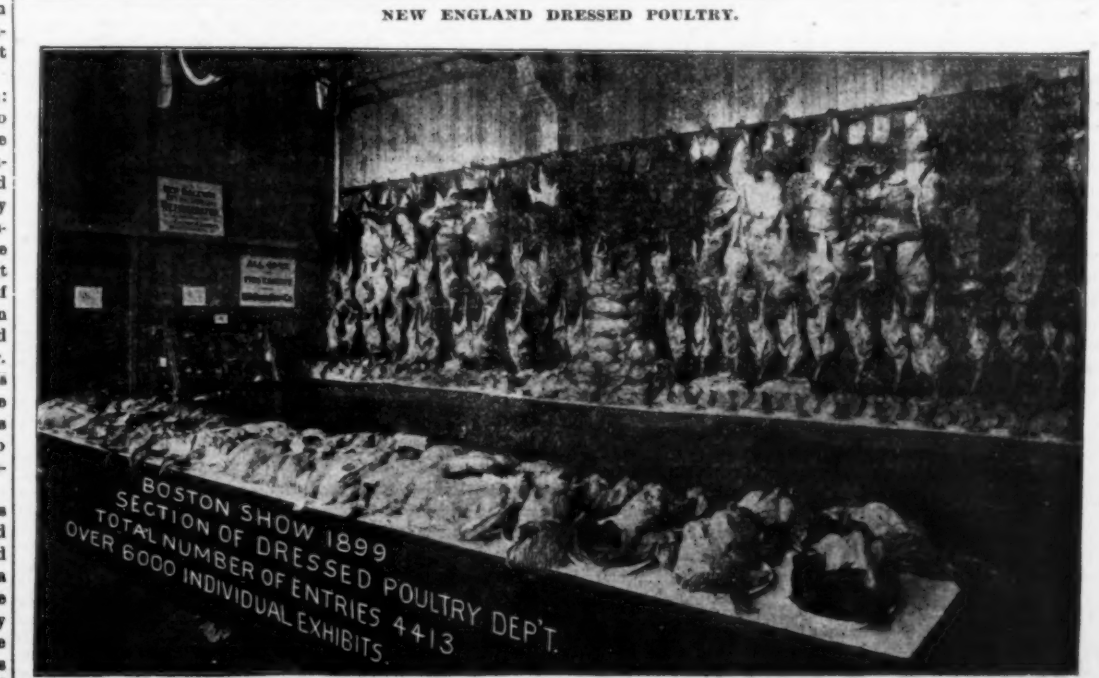
I have inspected a large herd of milch cows in this State; where the entire droppings of the cattle freezing and thawing throughout the winter months, had been allowed to accumulate under them, until the cattle stood two or three feet higher behind than in front; and when I asked the owner what advantage he thought he gained by allowing such a condition to exist, he deliberately told me "he could milk them easier that way than if they stood on a level."

Sanitarians are not quarrelling with breeders or dairymen, but with tuberculosis, and there is safety when we see and danger when we do not. When you come to the treatment of animals, either surgically or medicinally, I know of many men, who, when sick themselves, summon all the medical talent available, who, if they have a disabled horse or a sick cow, resort to "natural gas and red liniment" in about equal proportions, to the exclusion of several educated veterinarians in practice in this city.

The watchword of our present legislation should be, "No backward step." The homes of prosperous farmers and dairymen are dotted all over the hills and valleys of our State, and the men who produce food products which sustain life may as well understand that during the 20th century they will be assisted and required to furnish us with their dairy products, not only in a clean and attractive form, but also to guarantee that all sanitary and legal requirements have been complied with to furnish their patrons milk as pure (if not as costly) as the wine that Cleopatra offered unto Antony, in which she had first dissolved her pearls.

It must be remembered that starting in to milk a helper when she first comes in, is taking a considerable liberty with her. To avoid having her kick and cut up when it becomes necessary to milk her she should have been previously handled now and then, her legs rubbed and her udder stroked and felt. Then she will not imagine she is being teased or tickled, will be less nervous and more apt to take milking as a matter of course.

The First Board Bulletin for 1899 sent out by the Board of Agriculture contains the addresses delivered at the State Dairy Conference in Portland, three as able and profitable as were ever presented at any gathering in the State.



Section of Dressed Poultry Department, Boston Poultry Show, 1899.

BAKING POWDER

PURE

delicious and wholesome

of Colorado of medium grade has been effected on private terms, but the price is understood to be within the range of our quotations. There have been good sales of Wyoming wools at 40¢@45¢, clean for fairly good clothing staple, well conditioned stock and a sale of 75,000 lbs. at 14½¢, in the grease in the original package. Prices of territory wools may be quoted at 42¢@43¢ for fine and fine medium clothing, and 40¢@41¢ for medium.

A firm feeling for pulled wools and more difficulty in picking up bargains. The demand is noticed principally on grades of the 1½¢@3¢ blood order. By are worth 33¢@35¢ and comings 37¢@45¢, according to quality. A's cost 42¢, according to the early, and 45¢ for the later wools. C's are in very small demand.

A fair inquiry for foreign wools. For crossbred Australian wools there is a good demand, and prices are very firm on all grades of Australian, being in sympathy with the strength shown at London sales. Quarter blood Australian can be quoted, clean, at 38¢@40¢, and 3¢ blood at 43¢@44¢. In South American wools a better movement is noticed, a good sized sale effected at 25¢@25½¢ and small sized sale of cape wools at 10¢. Tops sell in a small way at 37¢.

Sales of the week amount to 4,000,000 lbs. with receipts of 9,055 bales. Sales of domestic: x and xx Ohio at private terms. Ohio xx, 20¢@27¢. Ohio x, 25¢@25½¢. No. 1, clean and combed, 29¢@30¢. Michigan x, 22¢. Ohio delaine, 20¢@30¢. Unwashed Ohio delaine, 21¢. Unwashed and unmerchanted, 17¢@18¢.

1½ and 3½ blood, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, 21¢@22¢. 3½ and 5½ blood, Indiana and Ohio, 21¢@23½¢. Spring California, 12¢@13¢. Texas, 11¢@13¢. Territory, 11¢@18½¢. Eastern Oregon, 14¢@15¢. Scoured, 28¢@48¢. Pulled, 18¢@19¢. Sundries, 9¢@28¢.

Foreign: Australian, 30¢@34¢. South American, 25¢@25½¢. Cape wool (in bond), 10¢. Fine tops, 75¢. Carpet wools, 12¢@20¢.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1899.
There has been no very marked change in the business situation the past week, and the volume trade in most branches is good. Food stuffs are quite steady with no change to speak of. Wheat in the speculative markets has reacted somewhat, and flour is dull and rather easier in consequence of the position of wheat. Corn and oats fairly active at unchanged figures. Sugar is steady for granulated. Country hides are ½¢ higher. Beef is showing more strength and better prices are confidently looked for. Apples are very firm, with the foreign markets holding up well. Cranberries are firmer. California oranges firmer. Potatoes dull at 60¢@65¢. Hay steady. In country produce, butter remains steady; cheese holds firm; eggs dull, fresh stock moving slow at 22¢; beans are steady. Mutton and lamb are active. Beef is quoted firm, with Western markets stronger. We quote sides at 7¢@8¢.

APPLES—Eating apples, 3¢@3.50 per bush. Evaporated, 8¢@10¢ per lb. BUTTER—18¢@19¢ for choice family; creamery, 21¢@22¢.

BEANS—Maine pea, 31¢@31.40; Yellow Eyes, 31.55¢@31.80. Chickens—Maine and Vermont Factory; 12¢; N. Y. Factory, 12¢; Sage, 12½¢@13¢.

FLOUR—Low grades, 2¢ 75¢@3 10¢; Spring, 3¢ 55¢@4 75¢; Roller Michigan, 44¢@45¢; St. Louis Winter Patents, 44¢@45¢@44¢.

FISH—Cod, Shore, 44¢@45¢; Oiled herring per box, 14¢. GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 47¢; oats, 40¢; cottonseed, 52¢; 90¢; cottonseed, bag lots, 22¢ 00¢; sack bran, car lots, 10¢ 50¢@17¢ 00¢; sack bran, bag lots, 17¢ 00¢@18¢ 00¢; middlings, 18¢.

LARD—Per tierce, 61¢@65¢ per lb.; 61¢@62¢.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 65¢@80¢ per bu. PROVISIONS—Fowl, 10¢@11¢; chickens, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; eggs, nearby, 22¢@23¢; extra beef, 31¢@30¢@1 50¢; pork backs, 13¢ 50¢; clear, 13¢ 50¢; hams, 19¢@20¢.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.
[Corrected Feb. 8, for the Maine Farmer, by B. F. Farret & Co.]
Flour, corn and oat market steady with prices well maintained. Oats higher. Shorts and gluten higher. Hay unchanged, best quality selling more freely. Wool selling readily. Sugar steady.

STRAW—Pressed, 80¢; loose, 75¢@80¢. SHORTS—85¢ per bush. Mixed Feed, 90¢. WOOL—17¢ per lb.; spring lamb skins, 50¢; (Oct. skins), 50¢@55¢. COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, 11¢; 12¢@13¢.

CHITON GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots, 82¢ 00¢; bag lots, 81¢ 50¢; Buffalo, ton lots, 81¢; bag lots, 81¢ 20¢. FLOUR—Fall winter patents, 44¢@45¢; Spring patents, 44¢@45¢; roller process, straight, 37¢@38¢ 90¢; low grade, 32¢@33¢ 40¢.

SUGAR—5¢ per hundred. HAY—Loose 16¢@18¢; pressed, 8¢@10¢. HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7½¢; ox hides, 7½¢; bulls and stags, 6½¢. LIME AND CEMENT—Lime, 11¢ 10¢ per cask; cement, 11¢ 35¢. HARD WOOD—Dry, 35¢@50¢; green 33¢@40¢.

GRAIN—Corn, 49¢; meal, bag lots, 88¢. OATS—80¢, bag lots.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected Feb. 8, for the Maine Farmer, by J. E. Fuller & Co.]
Chickens plenty. Domestic cheese in brisk demand. Eggs coming in freely. Potatoes, supply coming from the West. Butter lower.
BEANS—Western pea beans, 31¢ 40¢; Yellow Eyes, 31¢ 50¢.
BUTTER—Ball butter, 14¢@16¢. Creamery, 18¢.
CHEESE—Factory, 10¢@12¢; domestic, 10¢@12¢; Sage, 12¢@13¢; processed, 8¢@10¢.
LARD—in pails, best, 80¢.
PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt pork, 6¢; beef per side, 7¢@8¢; ham, smoked, 8½¢; fowl, 8½¢@10¢; veal, 7¢@8¢; round hog, 6¢; mutton, 6¢@7¢; spring lambs, 9¢@10¢; spring chickens, 10¢@14¢. Native turkeys, 20¢. Western, 14¢@16¢. POTATOES—55¢@60¢ per bush.
NEW CABBAGES—10¢ per lb.
TURNIPS—40¢ per bush.
NEW BEETS—40¢ per bush.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

Important Lessons Presented.

Prof. T. L. Haacker of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, is one of the thorough workers on dairy problems and the results of his investigations in feeding will be found valuable and interesting. He says:

"The question of feeding dairy stock in such a way that farmers can realize the greatest possible benefit from the food consumed, is one of vital importance in these times when the margin between the price of the product and the cost of production has become so small that it is only by reducing the cost of food to the minimum that reasonable profits can be made. The real feeding value of our different kinds of food is, as yet, little understood. The market prices for the different grains and mill products are based upon supply and demand and not so much upon their feeding value. But all our ordinary feeds, both in grain and roughage, contain carbohydrates largely in excess of an animal's needs, and mix the grain and roughage grown on the farm as we will, it always follows that we are short in protein or have too much of carbohydrates. In fact, all the nutrients needed by our farm animals are found in all our farm feed stuffs in great abundance except protein. In marsh and prairie hay, in timothy, millet, sorghum, fodder corn, stover and straw, there is more digestible carbohydrates than cattle can make use of.

The same is true with all our grains. In compounding rations from farm crops we always find it necessary to resort to some mill products containing a high percentage of protein, to make good this shortage, except in cases where clover hay and alfalfa are available.

Since the supply of ash, carbohydrates and fat is always in excess of our needs, and being practically as free as water, air and light, it follows that they lose all commercial value, leaving digestible protein the measure of the money value of our feed stuffs for milk production. A ton of bran costs \$10. It contains 238 pounds of water. It would be foolish to place any value on the water when there is plenty of it at home in the well. It contains 116 pounds of ash, 58 pounds of indigestible protein, 1,258 pounds of carbohydrates and 80 pounds of fat. It would be absurd to pay at the rate of \$10 per ton for these materials when we have more at home than we have any use for. So the logical conclusion is that the \$10 is paid for the 250 pounds of digestible protein. When bran is used in the ration it can be fed as roughage, but corn stover cannot be made this part of the ration because it contains too little protein and too much carbohydrates, and in order to be able to feed stover, milk stuffs, containing a higher percentage of protein, must be purchased, which decreases the value of stover in proportion to the extra amount of protein that must be purchased. Or, in other words, stover is worth as much less as its protein content is less than that in the hay. When no hay is available and stover or corn fodder must be fed it will be necessary to resort to oil meal.

A ton of oil meal contains 184 pounds of water, 114 pounds of ash, 72 pounds of indigestible protein, 889 pounds of other carbohydrates and 158 pounds of other extract or fat. Surely no sane person would be glibly paying the rate of \$20 to \$25 per ton when he is already overstocked with them on the farm. So it must be that he is buying the digestible protein which is the only nutrient lacking. The ton of linseed meal contains 536 pounds of digestible protein, and since the cost of this nutrient in bran is 4 cents a pound, the value of the ton of oil meal is \$23.44 when it contains 29.3 per cent. digestible protein, and \$22.08 per ton when it contains 27.6 per cent. The wider the nutritive ratio of food stuffs the more protein must be bought to balance the ration and the less money value these food stuffs have.

If we find any farm grown feed that contains enough digestible protein so that it will not be necessary to purchase any mill products, then that feed is worth to us as much more per ton as we would have to pay for the difference in protein if the farm feed contained a lower percentage; or, in other words, the money value of all the feed stuffs used in a ration for dairy cows depends upon the percentage of digestible protein they contain.

A comparison to Figure From. When bran can be purchased for \$10 and oil meal for \$22 we can afford to pay only 21 cents a bushel for corn, 12 cents for oats, 18 cents for barley, for we can get the only nutrient needed for these prices in bran and oil meal. If farmers will bear this in mind they will not feed 35-cent corn, 30-cent barley or 25-cent oats when shorts can be purchased for \$8, bran for \$10 and oil meal for \$22 per ton.

Another mistake generally made is in buying shorts for dairy cows instead of bran; presumably because shorts are heavy, so is sand. A ton of shorts contains 236 pounds of water, 92 pounds of ash, 98 pounds of indigestible protein, 1,284 pounds of carbohydrates and 90 pounds of fat. As above stated all these substances are in great abundance on the farm. As the digestible protein in the nutrient needed, it follows that the 200 pounds of digestible protein in the ton of shorts fixes its value, and since we can get it in bran and oil meal at 4 cents a pound, shorts when containing ten per cent. of digestible protein, are worth only \$8 per ton for dairy cows.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness, Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in Hood's Pills.

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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We Will Give One Thousand Dollars

To the agent sending us the largest list of subscribers up to April 15, 1899; \$500 to the next largest, and so on. 500 of our agents will share in the distribution of \$11,500, BESIDES receiving a good commission for all work done. Send for particulars.

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia, Pa.

When bran is worth \$10. It should, however, be borne in mind that these values only hold good in feeding for milk. If an animal is being fed for gain in weight, shorts would be preferable, especially in the case of feeding swine. We find that the same inconsistency exists in regard to the market price of roughage. Take, for example, timothy hay and assume that it yields two tons per acre. In two tons there are 130 pounds of digestible protein, which at 4 cents a pound amounts to \$5.44 worth of protein per acre, making its feeding value \$2.71 per ton. This hay sells in our market for from \$4 to \$8 per ton. An acre of clover will produce about two tons of cured clover hay, containing 304 pounds of digestible protein, which at 4 cents a pound amounts to \$12.16 worth of protein per acre, making its feeding value \$6.08 per ton. An acre will produce six tons of fodder corn containing 312 pounds of digestible protein, which at 4 cents a pound makes 12.48 worth of protein in the six tons of fodder corn worth \$2.08 per ton.

How Low Cost Butter Is Secured. In view of these discrepancies between ruling market prices and the actual money value of feeding stuffs, we have for several years disregarded prices of feed and have based our calculations on the cost of digestible protein and have found it in whatever palatable form we found it the cheapest. It is by this method and partially through the decrease in price of protein, that we have reduced the cost of producing a pound of butter from 10.6 cents in 1893 to 5.4 cents in 1897.

The profit in dairying, as in any other business, depends upon the margin between the product and the cost of production, and it is, therefore, of primary importance to provide feed stuffs at the least cost, and when grain is relatively high, it may become necessary to discard our farm grains entirely, sell them and buy mill feed.

Cows should be fed all they will eat up clean, but such generous feeding should never be inaugurated after they have advanced far in the period of lactation, because in such case they will not materially increase in flow of milk, but will commence laying on fat, which is objectionable.

The amount required for bodily maintenance depends on the weight of the cow—the heavier she is the more food for maintenance she requires and the less will there be available for milk production. So if she gains in weight, each succeeding day will need more food of support, and since increase in weight does not increase her feeding powers, she will decrease in flow as she increases in weight.

The kind of feed has little, if anything, to do with the yield, so long as they get the required amount of nutrients in the right proportion and in palatable form. We get as much out of fodder corn as we do out of ensilage, and as much from a pound of protein in bran as from a pound of protein in any other concern, trite.

They give just a trifle more milk when receiving some succulent feed, such as roots and ensilage, but practically the same amount of butter or other milk solids. We select the cheapest food and so mix them that the cow gets one pound of digestible protein to six of carbohydrates and fat equivalent. If we should feed a wider ration, that is, one that contained more carbohydrates and fat equivalent than the amount stated, she would gradually lay on fat, shrink in milk, and failure to breed would probably follow.

CLOVER AND PLANT FOOD.

In soil improvement and the better era of farming that is coming, a new triumvirate will be formed and accepted. General agriculture will depend on clover, clover nitrogen and establish in its place clover nitrogen. In other words, clover will be the great source of the nitrogen supply of the future. In the new order—clover, potash and phosphoric acid—agriculture will be more productive than ever in the past. Larger crops will be produced at less expense. What will the new triumvirate do? In the first place it will bring about a better improvement of the soil. Clover will be used as a constant rotary crop that humus may be furnished and stored up in the soil; that life may be put in the soil; and that an opportunity for all the deteriorating agencies to do their work, so that the plant food that is stored and locked up in the soil may be released and put in a condition for the plants to use them.

Nature has been wise in her dealings to man. Had she not been so, her banks of plant food would have been plundered, and to-day we would have but little soil capital. Nature's plan was to store up in the soil all the plant elements, and little by little, year by year, release them. Scientific farming is to aid nature in this work. Not to gobble up every bit of the several elements as fast as they are not loose, but to aid the unlooming, and after

It is unlocked, to take care of it. We can only take care of the available plant food in the soil, in a practical manner, by having a large supply of humus in the soil. If we have not this humus, the elements in their available state will soon waste into the subsoil and gradually become almost if not entirely lost. Clover furnishes this humus in large quantities. It does more. It is the great friend of nature in another way. It does not make nature depend upon the soil alone for the plant nitrogen. But if the soil is dry enough and loose enough, the air will circulate through it and the clover roots will be surrounded by the air. And when surrounded with air the little tubercle bacilli or plant microbes that grow on the clover roots will take out of the air the nitrogen and store it up in the roots, and the clover itself, and thereby add to the soil a large amount of plant nitrogen that becomes plant food of the same value as that resulting from the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil.

The growing of clover on a soil in New York and as analyzed by the Cornell University Experiment Station showed that over 1,300 pounds of nitrogen were added to the soil by the clover growth. This represents a commercial value of over \$200. Isn't it practical for every farmer to do the same and get his nitrogen in this manner? Why pay 20 or 22 cents a pound for nitrogen, when it can be procured at no expense by growing clover in some form on the farm. My fellow farmers try it. And if you have never considered it, believe it now, clover is one of your best friends. A few words more. Your soil is liable to be deficient in potash and phosphoric acid as thousands of acres are. There are no means at hand to furnish these elements except in their commercial form. Clover cannot do it, for potash and phosphoric acid are mineral elements and do not come from the air but only from the soil. Hence we will have to apply these two as commercial fertilizers, the chemical elements. Potash can be purchased in the form of marlate of potash and phosphoric acid in form of acid phosphate, and either or both added. It is foolishness not to add these elements if your soil needs them. If your soil needs them apply them. It is the rational method; the only method. Grow clover always and add potash and phosphoric acid when needed and you will make a success. The new triumvirate will bring to us a greater success than the old has ever done.

ALL animals should be considered as they appear in the ring before the judge. No allowance ought to be made for age or condition. If a man show in a class with a young animal against a more mature one, it is his fault. He must not ask the judge to think how his animal will look when it is as old as his competitor's. Nor can a judge be asked to take into consideration the oft stated fact, "that the animal has been taken out of pasture" or that he has "not been especially fitted or pampered for show purposes." Flie upon such nonsense, if the animal is not old enough, not fat enough, not in proper condition to show, then why show him? or if he is shown, do not expect a judge to give a prize on what he might have been or what he may some day be.

TWO YEAR'S WORK OF ONEIDA 42100 AT HOOD FARM.

Oneida, dropped March 11, 1885, for the two years ending Jan. 31, 1899 (with a short rest between), gave 23,141 lbs. 10 oz. of milk that weighed by Babcock test made 1,211 lbs. 10 oz. of butter. Her largest day's yield was 50 lbs. 5 oz. milk; largest week's yield, 335 lbs. 3 oz. that made 16 lbs. 13 oz. butter. Her average for 730 days was 31 lbs. milk and 1 lb. 10 oz. butter. This record stamps her as a great dairy cow, and the fact that she is dam of Oneida 24 that made 17 lbs. 4 1/2 oz. butter in 7 days and gave in one year 10,171 lbs. 3 oz. milk that tested 636 lbs. 9 oz. butter, shows that she is a producer. Oneida 5928, test, 18 lbs. 13 1/2 oz., is a daughter of Oneida 24. The sire of Oneida is Combination 4389, sire of 25 in the list and granddam of Brown Bessie and Merry Maiden, the great World's Fair cow, and her dam is Doe 3061, a granddaughter of Blucher 48, imp.

GOOD ORCHARDING SAVES.

There is complaint in some sections that orchards are dying out. What kind of orchards are they that are dying out? Are they the thrifty, young, well cultivated orchards, that for some unaccountable twist in Nature, are suddenly becoming unable to withstand drought and cold winters as well as the orchards of years ago, or are they the old orchards, unpruned, uncultivated, unenriched? The orchard tree will stand as much drought as it ever did and the winter's cold is no more severe on it than it ever was, but many farmers go on the principle that all that is necessary to procure bearing orchards, is to plant the trees and then crop the land for everything that can be gotten off it while the trees are maturing.

Did You Know This about Caesar and Napoleon?

Did you know that the two foremost figures in the world's history, Caesar and Napoleon, were at one time the victims of insidious nerve weakness and disease? Caesar was an epileptic, and the great Napoleon was the victim of nervous disorder. The secret of their later wonderful successes lay in the fact that they used every effort to be cured of their afflictions. Do you suppose a moment's pause that they could have succeeded if they had allowed themselves to remain weaklings, with exhausted nerves, nervous debility and strength and energy impaired by disease? So it is with you at the present day. Many a young and middle aged man through over-work, indiscretion, ignorance, excesses and folly has a general nerve power and physical vigor until he feels himself lacking manhood's powers to cope with the world in this struggle for success. Remains in your present condition of weakness and failure in all your undertakings is inevitable. Follow the example of Caesar and Napoleon—get well, get back your physical and nerve strength, powers and energy, and the fullest measure of success in the world will be yours. Remember that the strong survive and the weak are forced to wall. Success awaits only him who is strong. What is the great lesson in this for nerve-weakened and physically exhausted men? By all means get back your health and strength. Consult some great specialist who has made the weakness and diseases of men a specialty, like Dr. Greene of 24 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., whose success in the treatment and cure of this class of diseases with harmless vegetable remedies, wonderful in their strengthening and invigorating power, has made him the most famous physician in the world. You can consult him without charge and in perfect confidence, either by calling or writing him about your case. As it costs you nothing to get his counsel and advice, we advise you to write him at once. He will tell you just what to do to be cured of your weakness. One of his wonderful medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervine blood and nerve remedy, you know to be of world-wide fame; he has discovered other no less marvelous medicines also, whose vitalizing, invigorating and regenerating effects will restore you again to perfect manhood's strength and powers.

Any of the open days from now on will do for pruning the orchard. Never cut off a limb unless you can tell why you do it. HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

JUDGING AT FAIRS.

Judges should not be influenced by what an animal has won in former shows. This is a common fault, and expresses a grave weakness. The champion of another day, may have been overdone, broken down, failing, or perhaps he is meeting for the first time new rivals, and better than have ever crossed steel with him. It is a universal comment of the man holding an animal in the ring to say to the judges "this one has been behind the money." "This is the great champion" "this was first 40 times in England and ten times first as a yearling." The proper judge will promptly say, "well, this may be the time he will not even get a second, we will see when we get through examining the others." A judge who lets former judges award the prizes in the ring he is asked to consider, is not fit to be in the ring. He must feel that he is competent to judge for himself and put the ribbons where, in his own mind, they rightfully belong. Judges should not take catalogues into the ring with them, not the high-minded, unprejudiced, honest judge could be influenced by the names of the owners, but that he "avoid even the appearance of evil." But he should take with him a prize list study carefully the conditions of the class and know just what he is to consider. To overlook this important feature is unpardonable. It often happens that in driving classes the class in the prize list will read, "the horse alone to be considered," and it may be the judge will allow a large percentage for an elegant equipment, magnificent harness and showy coachman. Again it may read, "style and high action to be considered," and a score of other like conditions may govern each separate class, so the judge must follow the book carefully and consistently.

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HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

If horticultural information is wanted, read the papers and study nature, and in this study learn to love her.

Keep a scrap book. Jot down all the hints you get them. Index these by subjects and you will soon have a valuable book.

J. H. Hale says the Satsuma plum has been underlaid by growers. It is not of a specially good color, but is among the very best for canning.

If the farm is larger than the farmer will be run by it. To be successful he must be capable of handling a larger business than he actually does.

When the weather will permit scrape off the loose bark from the trunk and larger limbs of old fruit trees and the insect crop will be smaller next year.

Cut flowers placed in strong salt water will remain fresh for several days. When partially withered, slightly burn the ends of the stems; replace in the water and they will be restored.

When a farmer abuses nature she will help him, with ever increasing velocity, down hill toward the slough of poverty; but when a man respects nature, and her laws she is ever ready to help him up the hill of prosperity.

Every farmer should plan, to increase the orchard and small fruit lot this year, and to do it with profit it will be wise to secure the catalogues of the growers advertising in these columns. A careful inspection of these will aid any man in making wise selections.

We need dry weather, with a light wind, when trees are in bloom; just breeze enough to carry the pollen to every fruit-bearing bloom and insure a good crop. As every fruit-bearing tree puts forth all its strength to mature its seed, it is necessary that every seed be properly fertilized; if it is not, a defective, mouldy one will be found in many otherwise good-looking apples. Such fruit will always be the first to spoil and should not be stored for winter use.

Asparagus thrives best on a combination of a good rich soil with perfect drainage. If the good drainage is absent, heavy compact soil is the worst place to try to grow it. The plant is frequently grown in sandy land and is thought by some to do well in no other, simply for the reason that the drainage requirement is not fully appreciated. Asparagus begins to grow very early in the spring before ordinary land is dry enough to go on, therefore, it requires land in which water does not stand. Asparagus growth, however, is mostly water, so that heavy soil which will retain a certain amount of water and not leach itself dry is really desirable to secure a long bearing season.

Heavy pruning of old trees will cause them to make extra efforts to produce a heavy crop for a few years, but it will be at the cost of the trees. The wounds made will never thoroughly heal; and even if new wood grows over the cut you will find a rotten place in the tree which will continue to increase until the tree dies. The first indication of the tree's decay will be a growth on the body of the tree near the ground, of a toad-stool looking substance, which will continue to increase even after the tree is dead, and if there are any large roots near the surface it will sometimes grow on them. Never cut any wood from an old tree except dead or broken limbs. Clean up all grass and weeds during winter or early spring and burn them. It pays, for if there are any apples in this neighborhood you are sure to get them.

THE MOUNTAIN STOCK FARM.

A lover of good stock will thoroughly enjoy a visit to this farm and if they are fortunate enough to meet the owner, Mr. Appleton Webb, they will be doubly paid for their time and effort. Mr. Webb is very social, enthusiastic over the subject of fine stock and thoroughly well informed on every point. The recent sudden death of Mr. Webb's father, the Mayor Webb of Waterville, was a terrible blow to him and has aged him perceptibly, but he is assuming many of the responsibilities of his late father very bravely.

Mountain Farm Stable was built in 1885, and is a model one in every way. During the past season he has erected a windmill and brought spring water into the buildings. The farm is about 1 1/2 miles from Waterville on the height of the mountain, on the Norridgewock road. At present, there is a herd of 25 Hereford cattle in the barn, nearly all full blood and part of them registered. Mr. Webb has five large, handsome cows, all registered, that are fine ones; 1 pair each of one, two, three and four-year-old steers that are matched and show well. These cattle are all kept in excellent condition without grain or meal.

When asked the secret, Mr. Webb answered, "I keep the stable warm for them; they do not have to eat to furnish heat as well as flesh." He also says that by feeding meal six weeks he can make any of his steers fit for the beef market. In the basement there are three separate flocks of full blood poultry, one of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one of Buff Leghorns and one of White Brahmas; about 25 in each flock. There is also a handsome pair of bronze turkeys, the male looking like an Indian Chief in his gaudy colors. Mr. Webb argues that it costs no more to keep full blood stock than it does ordinary and the income is much greater.

His swine are full blood Chester White, and four weeks old pigs bring \$3.00 each, quickly. This work all receives Mr. Webb's personal attention and he is very willing to go into details to an interested visitor, and we repeat one can but enjoy a call at this farm.

DEACON GRIMES—"I saw you at our church Sunday. That was a masterful arraignment of Satan that Mr. Texter gave us, wasn't it?"

Fogg—"Yes, it was simply awful. But, do you know, I have made it a rule in life not to make up my mind upon any matter until I have heard both sides?"

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CORRESPONDENT.

Wants Both Sides.

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Fertilize the Orchard.

It is certain that any crop will exhaust the soil in time, whether of grain, grass or fruit. On some farms may be seen orchards of apple trees over half a century old. Every year these trees have produced fruit, and in return have received nothing in the form of fertilizer. It is estimated that an ordinary apple crop removes from an acre of soil about 50 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphoric acid and 75 pounds of potash. When clover is grown in the orchard the land is benefited by having its proportion of nitrogen increased but it will gain nothing in mineral matter. The land devoted to apples should receive fertilizer or manure every year, and when there is a heavy crop of apples in sight the fruit should be thinned out in the early stages of growth.—Fruit Grower's Journal.

Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are impatient of wet feet.

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil and also conserves its moisture.

Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring, and should be repeated as often as once in ten days throughout the growing season, which extends from spring until July or August.

Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. Even hard or cultivated crops may rob the trees of moisture or fertility if they are allowed to stand about the tree roots. Cultivators are the best crop to raise in an orchard.

Watch a cut orchard. It will begin to fall before you know it. Probably nine-tenths of the apple orchards are in sad, and many of them are meadows. Of course they are falling.—Prof. Bailey.

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TO MAKE DAIRYING PAY...

Is a problem that is easily solved if the farmer has good cows and a Safety Hand Separator to do the skimming. The machine will pay for itself in six months and will last a lifetime. There is a considerable saving of labor in its use when compared with the pan system, saving from 20 to 25 per cent. saving of butter fat. Our free circular tells all about it.

P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa. Branches: Toledo, O. Omaha, Neb. St. Paul, Minn. Elgin, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Dubuque, Ia. San Francisco, Cal.

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YOU WANT

the very best WHITE LEAD when you paint. There can be none better made than

Burgess, Fobes & Co. Pure White Lead.

OLD-DUTCH CORROSION-PROOF. GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL.

Your dealer has it or will order it. BURGESS, FOBES & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

\$135 for 90 Days.

A few energetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call on or address—

J. H. CILLEY, 14 Main Street, Belfast, Maine.

CANCER TUMOR

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The reader of this paper will be interested to learn that the science has been able to cure in all stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known for the most delicate ailment. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and cleanses the entire system, purifies the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and thus curing the patient. It is a powerful tonic, and its constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists.

Hall's family pills are the best.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of February, inst., in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: W A N
G. T. STEVENS, Judge.

individual he is near perfection as a sire. His horses grow, has very fine style and action, and his offspring are simply types of themselves. He is owned by D. E. Larrabee of Dover, Me., who will send his catalogue for 1899 to any one who may send for it.

His stable companion is Campbell's Championer 2:17½. Mr. Larrabee has lately brought this famous stallion

Caustic Balm
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments and blisters. It is a Chamberlain from Hercey's **CAUSTIC SUPER-DOCTOR CREAM** is recommended for use against all skin diseases.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. It is sold by all druggists and chemists, or by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. For descriptive circulars, send for them.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Woman's Home Companion, \$1.00; Total, \$2.50,	1.75
The Maine Farmer and Standard Atlas of the World. Maps 15x22 and 22x30. Revised to July, 1890. The most complete and superb Atlas published,	1.50
The Maine Farmer and one choice double bladed Jackknife, warranted,	1.50
The Maine Farmer and Samantha Among the Brethren, the best of this noted author's books,	1.50
The Maine Farmer and Samantha at Saratoga,	1.50
The Maine Farmer and Mrs. Lincoln's Celebrated Cook Book,	1.50
The Maine Farmer and 5 volumes Cyclopedia of Useful Knowledge,	1.50
The Maine Farmer and one Ladies' Waltham, stem-winding, hunting-case, solid gold watch, \$32.00,	15.00
The Maine Farmer, and one Gent's 15-year guaranteed, Gold filled case, 7 jewels, Watch, \$24.00,	12.00
Write the MAINE FARMER for terms for any Gift	

MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Augusta, Me.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES
BEST NOVELTIES
Small Fruits, Grapes, Shrubs, Climbing Plants,
Roses, Evergreens, Hardy Plants, Paeonies.
Largest and choicest collections in America.
Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue free.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.
Sixty-ninth Year.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Grange News.

It was only health, we might let it cling. But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passed off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

draws out inflammation of the lungs. **Advice Free.** Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint, write to us and we will send you a copy of our book, "The Cherry Pectoral," which will tell you how to cure your cough, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master, ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
Secretary, F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer, ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.
State Secretary, E. H. LINT, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee, ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LINT, Auburn.
Hon. B. F. BARNES, Portland.
L. W. JOSE, Dexter.
D. O. BROWN, Morrill.
BODDY BRACE, East Edinboro.
Grange, Grange.
At Lincolnville, Feb. 21—Waldo Pomona.
At Sagadahoc, Feb. 16—Waldo Pomona.
At West Isles, Feb. 22—Sagadahoc Pomona.

G. M. Twitchell will lecture in Grange Hall, East Auburn, Saturday, Feb. 18, when an all day session will be held.

These are the months for personal activity in the grange, and good reports are coming in from every locality. No wonder the State Officers are happy, for good, solid grange work is the rule in Maine this winter.

Winslow Grange No. 320 is in a very prosperous condition with a membership of about 175, and nine names to take degrees in March. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 31st, some of the young members gave a drama, "Down by the Sea" for the benefit of the grange. The proceeds of the evening after expenses were paid were \$34 which was turned over to the treasurer.

Queen City Grange, East Bangor, has held three meetings in this new year. January 7th the officers were installed in a very impressive manner by Sister S. G. Wentworth of Queen City, assisted by Sister Ella Thurston of Mystic Tie. A fine supper was served.

Our next meeting was a very busy one, as there was a great deal of business to dispose of, after which the first and second degrees were conferred on a large class. At the conclusion of the evening, a large number of the members were present who were treated to a lunch of cake and coffee which she had prepared. The evening was very much enjoyed.

At our last meeting, after transacting the usual business, the third and fourth degrees were conferred on a class of 17. All then retired to the dining hall, where a harvest feast awaited them. A simple justice was done to the good things that Queen City sisters know so well how to prepare. Then followed a short discussion in which the new members took part.

The secretaries had had quite a brisk demand for applications, which goes to show that people are awaking to the fact that the grange is a good thing, and they want to be in it.

Dexter Grange, No. 156—Officers for 1899.
Master—Wm. H. Curtis.
Overseer—Everett M. Atkins.
Lecturer—John H. Swanton.
Steward—Roscoe E. Atkins.
Assistant Steward—Wm. H. Hurd.
Chaplain—John W. Hutchinson.
Treasurer—Horace H. Jose.
Secretary—John L. Russell.
Gate Keeper—Evelyn Knowles.
Ceres—Mrs. Wm. H. Curtis.
Pomona—Mrs. Everett M. Atkins.
Flora—Mrs. John H. Lane.
L. A. Steward—Mrs. Wm. H. Hurd.
Organist—Mrs. Frank Swanton.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, Death has again entered within the gates of our Northern Grange, No. 31, Solon, and removed from our circle Sister Julia Lake.

Resolved, That this opportunity for paying last tribute we owe to the memory of our departed sister shall not be allowed to pass unimproved.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our brother and her children in this their hour of sorrow, and assure them we are mourning with them.

Resolved, That those resolutions be entered upon the grange record, that a copy of them be sent to our brother and also to the Maine Farmer and Solon, and that our charter be draped in mourning.

MAINE FARMER, Committee.

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MAINE FARMER, Committee.

MAINE FARMER, Committee.

MAINE FARMER, Committee.

State News.

KENNEBEC POMONA GRANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 8, was a hard day for the patrons of Kennebec to ride to Monmouth to the meeting of Kennebec Pomona, but they went, just the same. Ninety-four members of Monmouth Grange were on hand to receive them, and a cordial welcome they received. The meeting was called to order by Worthy Master Drummond of Winslow, who presided during the day. The fifth degree was conferred in full form upon 10 members. After an excellent dinner the meeting was again called to order. Bro. H. S. Blue was in his accustomed seat at the organ, and the grange quartette gave some pleasing selections during the afternoon. Lecturer E. T. Clifford called upon Prof. Cook, Lecturer of the State Grange, who gave his lecture, "The Best Product of the Farm: Great Men and Noble Women." This excellent discourse was followed by a recitation by Miss May March. The next exercise was the paper by Mrs. Annie E. Gray of Readfield, "Are the so-called Nature Studies an Advantage to Our Schools and Pupils?" The paper and discussion that followed was most interesting. Dr. Blake, Mrs. Dr. Marston, Bro. Keith, Bro. A. T. Clifford and Bro. Atherton spoke on the affirmative. The select reading by Sister Carrie Stover of Monmouth, was very pleasing. The resolution was passed extending an invitation to the Board of Agriculture to hold the next annual Dairy Conference at Augusta, pledging the support of Kennebec patrons to do all in their power in making it a successful meeting. This resolution was presented by Bro. W. S. Weeks of Riverside, and was given unanimous passage.

We regret to hear that Bro. H. G. Fairbanks met with an accident the day before, being thrown from his team and fracturing several ribs. Bro. and Sister Fairbanks have lots of friends among the patrons of Kennebec, who will extend to him their sympathy.

The February meeting decides the prize banner contest for the year, and the result goes to the benefit of Kennebec Grange, with a percentage of attendance at the Pomona of 160. Cobossee Contee comes next with 132. These two are the only granges that have a percentage over 100.

GOOD THINGS FROM STATE LECTURES.

COOK.

The Enterprise gathered up many of the good things said by State Lecturer Cook in his address before Sagadahoc Pomona, and we transfer to the columns these chunks of wisdom worthy of acceptance:

"One of the principal objects of the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is to secure for the farmer a life far more interesting to thousands of Patrons all over the state."

The educational features of the grange by awakening the minds of the patrons to the study of the things that are valuable indeed, but to make better men and better women and better citizens of the state and nation is greater than all else combined."

The growth of the fraternal feeling is constant and rapid and we cannot be too much interested in each other without a development and growth of our better nature."

The growth in character may not be as perceptible as we could wish but we must remember that the deepest currents carrying with them almost irresistible force, move slowly and in a manner almost imperceptible to the eye. We often speak of the great progress in the mechanical world during the past century; it is so great in fact that it never can cease to be a wonder and almost affords food for valuable meditation."

But the progress in transportation represented by the pack horse and the locomotive, or in illumination represented by the tallow candle and the electric light is no greater than can be seen in the improved character of men and women."

Queen Elizabeth's reign Shakespeare wrote of good women, but Shakespeare could never imagine such a woman as Florence Nightingale or such women as we have by the hundred thousand, blessing mankind in all parts of the world."

In 1854, during that terrible war between the combined forces of Western Europe and Russia, the want of women and the want of men, near Constantinople was such that 42 per cent of all the sick and wounded died. Florence Nightingale took all the comforts and pleasures of home and entered the hospital to fight sickness and death with as much courage and heroism as was ever shown upon the field of battle. All was changed, almost as by magic. Fifth became a crime, pure air, wholesome food, clean linen and tender hands became a piety. The death rate was reduced from 42 to 2 per cent. The force of the fraternal women beyond description. At one time a cargo of medicine and food arrived and was placed in the store house. It must be inspected. Inspectors were slow, night came on and the door of the store house was securely fastened."

The sick and wounded were suffering from these supplies and Florence Nightingale called two orders, went to the store house and opened the door and distributed the supplies to the suffering soldiers. Without hesitation it was done; those orders no more thought of disobeying the order of a noble woman than of disobeying a command from On High."

When Florence Nightingale passed from this world to reward, there is not one of the noblest lives ever lived and the Red Cross will be a fitting monument to her grave. Women of Florence Nightingale's character are now found wherever suffering humanity demands."

In Shakespeare's time good women were kind and gentle to their husbands and brothers, but today good women are kind and gentle to all suffering humanity, and the opportunity is now granted to us to be as good as Florence Nightingale. Let us not then be satisfied with the past or present but make every effort to do far better work in the future."

Mr. C. A. Ewell, Farmington, has a large flock of sheep and some good cows. He cuts 75 tons of hay annually, has a large, nice house, and there is running water to all of the buildings. There is in the yard, near the house, a large, commanding looking willow tree, with long, far-reaching branches, 33 feet in circumference. This was a small twig stuck into the ground by Col. Porter, more than 100 years ago, so the story goes. This farm is situated on Porter Hill, and is in a very slight situation. This would be a good place for summer boards."

—Hon. A. R. Day of Corinna, has shipped 5000 barrels of apples—16 carloads—to Philadelphia the past season.

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. A few weeks' use of this medicine will completely cure rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

Significant Action in U. S. Senate.

Is It Adulterated?

The consideration of a resolution defining the future policy of this government towards the Philippine Islands, by the United States Senate, developed a lively discussion. The resolution was "That the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into the citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

The residence of Otis R. Willard, San Francisco, was burned with all its furniture, Thursday afternoon. The fire originated from an overheated cook stove. Loss, \$2500; partly insured.

Alfred Twitchell of Bethel is one of the smart old men, driving his team up the streets at the age of ninety-five. Mr. Twitchell retains his faculties wonderfully, and is certainly a remarkable old gentleman.

Conductor Nathan Swan of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, finished his labors with that road, Friday, on his 75th birthday. He is the oldest railroad man in the State, having served on the same road under different names for a period of 30 years.

The Pierce block on Church street, Belfast, lately known as the Palace Hotel, was burned, Monday night. The blaze was thought to have started in the second story, occupied by the Belfast Age Printing Co. The Belfast Age loses will be \$5000. With the losses to other tenants the aggregate is \$20,000.

Uriah W. Woodward, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Damariscotta, died at 7 o'clock Sunday night, just eight hours after his wife passed away. They had been married for a week, which terminated in pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward were both born in Bristol. They were united in marriage in Nobleboro, 53 years ago, and have always resided in Damariscotta.

The general store of C. K. Littlefield & Son, and the house and stable of Howard Hanson at Goodwin's Mills in Lyman, were destroyed by fire, Thursday night. The furniture in the house, the stock in the barn, including a cow and hens, were burned. The rooms over the store were occupied by Aaron Lodge of Free Masons. The loss is about \$10,000, only a small part of which is covered by insurance.

The Great Northern Paper Co., with a capital of \$4,000,000, all of which has been subscribed by leading capitalists in New York and Boston, will begin immediately constructing a mill on the Penobscot river, with a capacity of 250 tons newspaper per day. They have purchased 200,000 acres timber land situated along the Penobscot river and the lakes tributary thereto, and a very ample site at all times for operation of these mills.

Mrs. W. C. Beals, whose disappearance from this town some months ago was the subject of the day, has returned. Her husband and family are well. She sold her household goods and moved away. Mrs. Beals says that she wrote her husband shortly after leaving home, telling him she was going to his business as a canvasser for a dry goods store. She gave the letter to a boy to mail and the boy did not do so. She has been in New York City and only recently received the letter from her husband not received the letter.

WINTERPORT. W. S. Myrick has secured the acreage for the Pleasant View Creamery Co. for 1899, and the factory will run for a certainty. A. J. Clarke has received the contract for the new building. The full blooded Shorthorn bull; the bull is the finest built and blooded animal ever shipped to Winterport. Ephraim Grant is quite sick. Mr. Grant is one of our oldest and best citizens. He is a full farmer, a success. —Marden Bros. of West Winterport, who run the mill at that place, have had the biggest run of sawing that they have had for years.

Rev. Charles F. Allen, a well-known Methodist minister, and the first President of the Maine State College, died in Portland, Thursday morning, aged 83 years. He was born in Norridgewood and was graduated from Bowdoin in the class of '54. He was elected to the presidency of the State College in 1871, holding the position for eight years, when he again resumed his labor as a Methodist minister and entered the ministry. He was a man of deep piety and high scholarly attainments. Funeral services were held from the Chestnut street Methodist church, Portland, Saturday. President Harris of the University of Maine, spoke upon the relations of the University to Dr. Allen, of the great good he had done this institution, of his abilities as an educator and the stamp he had left upon the lives of the students. Many of the young men who so lovingly remember him to-day. He also spoke of deep feeling and great eloquence of the hold Dr. Allen had upon the hearts of his people, and gave briefly some of the anecdotes of his career as the first president of the Maine State College. The State College never had a firmer friend than Dr. Allen, and wherever he was located, he was beloved by all who knew him.

BRUNSWICK. In looking over my apple crop of last year, I found many bunches of tent caterpillar eggs which I picked off and burned. —Thos. H. Thomas, recent pastor of the Free Will Baptist church in this village, has accepted a call to the Free Will church in Rockland. —The revival meetings in the Free Will church, Topsham, closed Sunday evening. —Mr. Chas. G. Murray, for some years past the popular baggage master at our railroad station, died suddenly, Thursday, aged 57 years. His funeral, Sunday, was attended at his late residence by the Odd Fellows' society and a large number of railroad employees. —Mr. Oren B. Thompson, died suddenly, Thursday, aged 57 years. His funeral, Sunday, was attended at his late residence by the Odd Fellows' society and a large number of railroad employees. —Mr. Oren B. Thompson, died suddenly, Thursday, aged 57 years. His funeral, Sunday, was attended at his late residence by the Odd Fellows' society and a large number of railroad employees.

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COTTON SEED MEAL.

Is It Adulterated?

The agricultural page of a Maine newspaper recently contained a note of warning regarding the quality of the cotton seed meal offered in the State. The official fall inspection had not given occasion for apprehension. The January inspection confirms the results of the fall inspection and indicates that the State is remarkably free from low grade meal, and that even the low grade meal is for the most part properly guaranteed.

Ninety-four samples of cotton seed meal have recently been analyzed at the Station. While a few of these samples have been sent by correspondents, the most of them were drawn by the Station inspectors. They are chiefly from the dairy sections of the State including the counties of Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot, Piscataquis and the whole of the State west of the Kennebec. Of these ninety-four samples, two were low grade, two others were found in Androscoggin and Penobscot counties and were both from the same wholesale house. The firm claimed that their shipper made a mistake in tagging the Androscoggin cotton seed meal, and that instead of having tags guaranteeing 43 per cent of protein, the meal should have carried tags guaranteeing 25 per cent. This change of tags was made. The case in Penobscot county is being investigated.

From the above facts it appears that practically all of the cotton seed meal being sold in the State is up to the guarantee. While it behooves the dealer and consumer to carefully examine both goods and tags, there is little likelihood of being deceived in quality. In all cases of doubtful persons are advised to consult with the Station. Samples drawn in accordance with directions furnished by the Station, will be promptly examined, free of charge. Dealers and consumers are urged to avail themselves of this offer. Such cooperation is essential to insure the best results from the law. Blanks and full directions for drawing samples will be sent on application. CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.

Senator Hoar stated that he was perfectly satisfied with his entire course in the whole question of the Philippines believing conscientiously that he was right. "I am satisfied," he said, "to stand with the fathers who founded our liberty and framed our constitution."

Senator Hale said he had not much hope that the Senate would take any course that would stop the desolating programme now being carried out in the Philippines.

Hardly had the treaty been ratified, however, before a foreign war precipitated. "I am not disappointed," said he. "I am not inclined to say 'I told you so' but I told senators when the treaty was ratified it would be impossible to take any steps to alleviate the condition of the Philippines. Congress will adjourn and the war will go on and there is no man who will not realize in three months that it is a war of conquest and subjugation."

He said that Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt had said that in three months not 5000 troops would be needed in the Philippines, yet we now had 90,000 men there and 7000 more and the battleship Oregon on the way. "And yet," declared Hale, "we are told that we are traitors and held up and black-listed in the newspapers because we want to give these people a chance, at least, to show that they are friendly and can set up a government of their own."

Instead we will kill them, not by scores, not by hundreds, but by thousands. More Filipinos have been killed by the guns of our army and navy than were patriots in any six battles of the Revolutionary war. It has become a gigantic event. The slaughter of people in no way equal to us, meeting us with bows and arrows and crawling into the jungles by hundreds, there to die, has stupefied the American mind. Would that no one had said that our mission of commerce and of the gospel was to be preceded by the slaughter of thousands of persons.

"I am not enamored of the McEnery resolution. It contains little that is good and a good deal that is bad." He regarded the Bacon resolution as much better. "But," he said in conclusion, "the car of juggernaut will go on. The grinding will continue until the people finally make themselves heard up to it."

Mason's amendment to the resolution was then laid before the Senate. It follows: "That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled in the judgment of the government of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cessation of Spain and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

A ye and nay vote was demanded, resulting 29 to 29. In announcing the vote the Vice President said: "The vote is a tie. The Chair votes in the negative. The amendment is lost." The original resolution was then adopted: Yeas, 26; nays, 22; several Democrats who were present and not paired, withholding their votes.

Another terrible storm passed over the country this week doing immense damage. Through the South where the people are prepared only for a warm cold, while the damage to peach, orange and small fruit prospects is beyond computation. Throughout Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama the mercury has ranged from 15 to 30 below, while the thermometer is drifted six to ten feet below the zero in Washington. The ice is practically suspended. Railroad traffic was almost abandoned to-day, the only train in to noon being a local from Baltimore. The Potomac is frozen. Throughout Maine the roads have been badly blocked, but the damage has been less than in other States. The fury of the storm spent itself before our borders were reached, but as it was here.

In Calais snow drifts 25 feet in height are reported on country roads outside. The storm was very severe all through that section, and belated reports from places in New Brunswick tell of much hardship to farmers. Trains on the Phillips & Rangeley and Franklin & Megalloway roads were tied up two days on account of the storm. Business on all roads was practically suspended until Wednesday, and then was partially successful.

How It Hurts! Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. A few weeks' use of this medicine will completely cure rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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MARKET REPORTS.

REPORT OF WATERBURY AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)

LIVE STOCK YARDS, Feb. 14, 1899.

Maine Drivers.

At Brighton. As near as we can learn, estimated to be: 160 75 200 New Hampshire. At Brighton. 28 7